

THE LABOR CLARION

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It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

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THE LABOR CLARION

LABOR TEMPLE
SIXTEENTH AND CAPP STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay. Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero. Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia. Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland. Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia. Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia. Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple. Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission. Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple. Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple. Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple. Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts. Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia. Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chaffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building. Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg. Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market. Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell. Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza, Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple. Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero. Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero. Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers. Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason. Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall. Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland. Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple. Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple. Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave. Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco. Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925. Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason. Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave. Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Malleurs No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka. Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero. Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth. Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday. Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones. Municipal Sewermen No. 534—Labor Temple. Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones. Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple. Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway. Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple. Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St. Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero. Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple. Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th. Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave. Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart. Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay. Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth. Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple. Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero. Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market. Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Stone Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal. Stone Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal. Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant. Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones. Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley. Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple. Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925. Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal. Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero. Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market. Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple. Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1928

No. 40

DEFEAT AMENDMENTS Nos. 22 and 24

By San Francisco Labor Council.

Amendment No. 22, providing for a Public Utilities Commission, is of the same evil breed and intent as Amendment No. 24, providing for Street Railway Franchises. What the latter does to intrench private monopoly and enterprise into street car transportation, the former in a more subtle and scientific way does for private corporations in every public utility the municipality may take over and operate.

Thus far in this campaign Amendment No. 24 has drawn most if not all of the fire, and it has been a good smoke screen behind which to erect the powerful and more scientific weapon of offense against municipal ownership, Amendment No. 22, which latter enjoys the singular advantage of being supported by both friends and foes of the city's policy to acquire and operate its own utilities.

The opportunity for Amendment No. 22, according to the latest issue of "The City," published by the San Francisco Bureau of Governmental Research, "has been sought for years. It was actively advocated by the bureau in 1920 at the time of the Spring Valley purchase election, and later in co-operation with the city engineer in 1922 and 1924. The amendment on the November ballot is in a sense a part of the Spring Valley purchase proceedings for which purchase the people voted \$41,000,000 of bonds at the election on May 1st last."

Space forbids a recital how the downtown interests and the press manoeuvred the Board of Supervisors into drafting and submitting this amendment to the people; space forbids also to dwell upon the singular campaign tactics used to concentrate all the fire in this great election in this city on a single measure, Amendment No. 24. Sufficient to indicate that the situation has been so engineered that, no matter what happens to No. 24, No. 22 is almost certain to carry, and those backing the aspirations of the former may take comfort in the victory of the latter.

We have the Governmental Bureau to thank also for a paraphrasing of the slogan, "Take the city utilities out of politics," neatly turned into a desire to "provide for an organization, with adequate powers for the management and operation of public utilities, as completely free from political interference as a public organization can be." This glorified concept of "freedom" is imbedded concretely in Amendment No. 22, and the ordinary citizen, who is thus shut out from all enjoyment of such freedom, is sincerely urged to read that piece of legislation just once, in order to acquire even the meanest, or littlest, idea possible of what the three supermen who are to run our city utilities will be authorized and empowered to do with them.

Such a reading will disclose the new vista of freedom thus planned by the Research Bureau at the behest of the Chamber of Commerce and all that aggregation of talent and respectability sponsoring both No. 22 and No. 24. And here is where a few objections may enter into the conscious reflections of the student of this specimen of the master-craft of big business.

Objection No. 1—An immense bureaucratic system of patronage will be built up under the absolute control of the proposed commission.

In Amendment No. 22 the commission is given express and exclusive power of appointing the

general manager and all sub-managers, assistants and employees, from the highest to the lowest, and it may also create as many departments and bureaus with attendant experts and functionaries as it sees fit; and it may fix their compensation without limitation; the sky will be the limit for the higher ups and equality with other city employees guaranteed only to the lower ranks. The commission makes all contracts, controls all purchases and expenditures, sells and determines the use of all bond issues; it is given complete financial control and to have its own appointed auditor. It makes the budget for each utility. What a field and opportunity for rewarding one's friends and punishing one's enemies in all walks of life. If this is not politics, creating the greatest opportunity ever offered a government commission to do politics wholesale and without interference from any other governmental authority, then nothing by that name is one-tenth as effective or likely to arouse the cupidity of mankind or tempt a saint. For no political boss or elective government official has ever had in all history such an open invitation and chance for building up a city political and business machine.

We know that government is always political, whether it be an absolute monarchy or a representative democracy, and it is futile to argue that this commission would not be political, because it may contain some virtuous and universally respected citizens. In essence it deals exclusively in public affairs, and the only difference between various kinds of political government consists in the number and character of persons who may be able to have an influence upon its acts and decisions. No matter how carefully selected, only the powerful few in intellect, wealth or enterprise will have access to the ears of the commission. The unimportant many, who in theory own these public utilities, will have no chance whatever to influence this commission, no matter how just their claim.

Objection No. 2—The city government and the people will be deprived of all control over policies of the city's utilities.

The Mayor and Board of Supervisors are deprived of all legislative powers over the utilities. The people are deprived of the right to the use of the referendum, and the initiative is restricted to the procedure used in amending the charter, permissible only once every two years, too late in most cases to prevent any harm occasioned by the adoption and enforcement of bad policies of the commission. The recall is not a practical remedy, as it prevents nothing and is more in the nature of punishment after the deed is done. No private citizen or public official will have the right to invoke the powers of a court or the Railroad Commission once this amendment becomes operative. The commissioners may do anything and everything they desire, with hardly a limitation on their authority. They can make or break our publicly owned and operated utilities, in their absolute discretion. This amendment confers dictatorial power on the commission, and no American citizen should tolerate principles of government such as those laid down in this amendment.

Objection No. 3—The commission is given ex-

clusive authority to fix rates, fares and charges.

The power over rates is complete, and permits and sanctions all kinds of discrimination between various classes of customers. This feature in the amendment alone should be sufficient to defeat it. If becoming effective, it may be the quickest and surest means of doing irreparable harm to public ownership in this community. It appears almost that it was specially designed to accomplish that purpose, and it may be the real motive behind the eagerness of the Chamber of Commerce and its satellites to put this amendment over.

Objection No. 4—The amendment violates the recognized principles of public as opposed to private ownership.

The object of public ownership of utilities is to have the profits resulting from operation of the business devoted to public use and benefit. Only by public ownership could San Francisco have acquired from the profits of operation of the Municipal Railway the following benefits: (1) The use of a competitive system to hold down fares and furnish adequate transportation service. (2) The building of needed extensions into outlying districts and furnishing transportation to new settlers and home builders. (3) The loss of direct taxes paid by the utilities is compensated for by the increase in the city tax assessments.

But this commission will conduct the utilities to suit its own ends. It may be extravagant or penitently conservative in its management; it may work secretly or openly to discredit municipal ownership; it may by too severe discipline and regulation, or by laxity and favoritism, disgust the public as well as patrons and employees; it may be incompetent or scientifically over-competent, looking so far ahead that the present generation may enjoy none of the benefits and have to make all the sacrifices to establish security for future generations. In a word, this amendment does not establish municipal ownership but municipal dictatorship over public utilities.

Objection No. 5—if Amendments Nos. 22 and 24 should both carry, what is likely to happen next? Is it beyond probability or possibility that, encouraged by the victory, the sponsors of No. 24 will next, through their demonstrated political power, exert it to control the commission and hasten the day when, under operation of Amendment No. 22, they may next attempt to lease, turn over or in some way control the remaining utilities operated by the city. Anything is possible under these two amendments and the voters of San Francisco will do well in defeating both amendments, No. 22 and No. 24.

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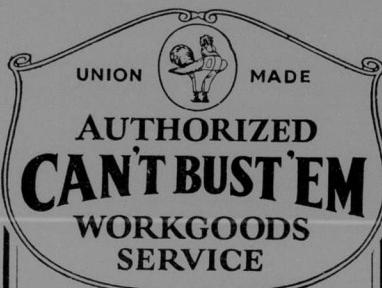
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HOMELESS CHILDREN BENEFIT BALL.

The San Francisco Joint Committee for Homeless Children, a State-wide child welfare organization, is perfecting plans for the Mardi Gras costume ball to be held at the Exposition Auditorium, Thanksgiving eve, Wednesday, November 28th.

The funds raised at this affair will be contributed to the N. S. and N. D. Central Committee for Homeless Children to carry on the work of caring for and providing homes with the proper environment, for hundreds of waifs.

This committee had its inception eighteen years ago, and in that time has taken care of more than thirty-five hundred little orphans and abandoned children of California. It knows no race, no creed, no color, no birthplace, and its activities embrace welfare work among all needy children, whether native or adopted Californians. Due to the fact that it is State-wide in its character, it receives no financial assistance from local Community Chests or charitable organizations.

A nominal admission price of 50 cents is charged to assist this worthy cause. Commencing at 8 o'clock there will be a competitive drill, at 8:30 o'clock a spectacular pageant of children exclusively and at 9 o'clock the Mardi Gras costume ball. The music for dancing will be furnished by a 35-piece union orchestra.

WORDS EXPRESS IDEAS.

Words can emphasize an idea or they can have a contrary effect. Organized labor stands for collective bargaining and the union shop, but these ideals are confused by the term "open shop." Clever opponents talk of the "closed shop," as they well know the public connects this term with monopoly and restriction. Whenever a trade unionist uses the term "closed shop" he aids in the development of an anti-trade union public opinion. Any shop where collective bargaining is denied is anti-union. Organized workers should not use the phraseology of opponents. We should not talk of "labor opposing capital." The workers do not oppose steel mills, blast furnaces and railroads, but they occasionally do oppose capitalists—the owners of these inanimate things. Correct thinking is impossible unless correct words are used in the expressing of ideas.

LABOR MUST BE PAID.

"The right of employees to protection against the arbitrary removal by the employer of his place of business has been recognized by legislatures and courts," says the Monthly Bulletin, issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In taking over a certain area to provide a watershed for additional water supply, a Massachusetts law assures compensation to employees in that district if they suffer unemployment or loss of wages due to this action by the state.

A Montana statute requires railroad companies to reimburse employees for property losses sustained by the removal of terminals and division points.

The Oklahoma Corporation Commission prevented a railroad from moving a certain division point and this has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

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DETERRIMENTAL HUMAN TENDENCIES.

By Frederick West,
Member Window Cleaners' Union.

In reference to the article, "Higher Education for Labor," by Kate Richards O'Hare, in which she accuses me of being detrimental to the labor movement, not to mention that I possess a fallacy of going into tangents, is, I must say, an exceedingly interesting bit of information.

Mrs. O'Hare evidently does not think much of my ability as an economist. This is perfectly all right, because for my part I do not think she knows what she is talking about.

She says, "When a well-trained economist speaks of science applied to distribution, he is not discussing salesmanship." Can Sister O'Hare tell me of any well-trained or well-known economist who has written on this subject? Surely she doesn't wish to have us infer that she is this character, because she certainly does not talk like one.

When she speaks of wealth coming back to labor in not only wages but in all things that enrich and embellish human life, I find it necessary to ask her, what else has labor ever gotten but wages in exchange for their labor power?

She further says, "Workers' education, to the sound thinker, means developing our own methods to apply the best that modern science has produced to solving the problems of equalizing the productive power of labor, employing mass production methods, with the purchasing and consuming capacity of the producers of wealth." I must further ask Sister O'Hare what does she mean here? The benefits of mass production have never been garnered by the workers, but the profits of the increased efficiency among them has been retained by the owners of the machines of production. If the workers owned the machines, that would be a different story.

Mrs. O'Hare accused me of being incapable of understanding things of this kind, and I certainly admit that such colossal tirades of seductive verbosity are quite beyond the horizon of my limited cognition. One can expect a person to attain such achievements as might intelligently be considered reasonably within the bounds of human endeavor, but to expect one to grasp such metaphysical and ephemeral wanderings as this is going quite beyond the scope of human understanding.

If I wish to delve into mystery, I go to Aristotelean logic, the transcendentalism of Plato, Pythag-

orean cultcraft or the capitalistic philosophy of Kant's Categorical Imperative, but in reading The Labor Clarion, I wish if Mrs. O'Hare had anything to say she would get it off her chest and obtain the relief she seems to be striving for.

She seems to think that I lack knowledge of economics, and yet evidently expects every trade unionist to be an expert in order to understand her perfidious doctrines.

However, after Mrs. O'Hare seems to have exhausted her vocabulary of invectives, she asks for my advice. Ah, me! How the mighty have fallen. Things have come to a sad state of affairs when a criminologist, penologist, economist and what not stoop to ask the advice of a window cleaner.

She asks me where I would train these leaders that I mentioned. I answer, and as I have said before, we do need a labor college, but not for the purpose she wishes (that is, developing technicians), but we need it so that all members may attend, and they should be taught and shown the position they are in and the part they play in the economic world.

Out of this school will come the leaders, the cream of the crop, with the knowledge and abilities equal to any in the land, amply fitted to emancipate and assist the masses who toil with their hands and who at the present time receive such an infinitesimal part of what they produce.

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PRINCIPLE SHOULD GUIDE.

Organized workers can easily rout Communists if they hold to principle and not be trapped by "red" generalities.

Trade unionism and Communism are as opposite as the poles. The claim that the two movements have the same purpose, "but differ as to methods" is the statement of a trickster or an ignoramus.

Organized workers are not interested in the next century. They would improve the world in their time and depend upon future generations to do likewise.

That is why they struggle for higher wages, shorter hours, sanitary shops, compensation for injury, death and occupational diseases, more and freer education, oppose child labor, demand protection of life and limb and support every other social advance.

The simon-pure Communist secretly sneers at these activities. He publicly professes faith in them, but this is lip service. It is a "progressive" pose until he dare reveal his purpose.

The objective of the simon-pure Communist is revolution—not only industrial but an upheaval of morals, ethics and every other right relation between men.

The Communist has a revolutionary ideology. He insists that present-day ethics and morality are "bushwah" inventions intended to hold the workers in subjection.

The simon-pure Communist covers his tracks; he plays on the emotion and sentiment of unthinking workers who are fed diluted revolution under the guise of "liberalism."

As these borers-from-within establish themselves in the unions they gradually throw off their pretense.

The intelligentsia and liberal fringe outside the trade union movement that always flirts with anything labeled "progressive" is an aid to the Communist.

The revolutionary Communist despises this element as wholeheartedly as he does trade unionists whom he fools, but all of these are fish for the "red" net—until he gains a foothold.

Organized workers should not be swayed by sentimental pleas of Communists. Pin them down to their avowed principle that society must be overturned and that workers must be imbued with the drill-sergeant ideal.

Let organized workers show that Communists

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28

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—the group that pull the wires behind the scenes—are not interested in the evolutionary, day-by-day gains that characterize the trade union movement; that their boring from within is to have the unions serve as a kindergarten to drill workers who will obey proletarian dictators when the revolution is ordered.

If trade unionists hold to principle, they will discover that many self-styled "Communists" have not the slightest notion of the "red" objective and that they have been swept into the Communist group by emotional appeals.

Trade union philosophy is the one effective answer to Communists.

Organized workers should attack their foes along this line, instead of acting on the defensive or being sidetracked by past masters in word wizardry and emotion.

WANTED! "DEEDS, NOT WORDS!"

Editor, Clarion, San Francisco, Calif. Sir: An ambassador of "Good Queen Bess" described his calling as "one sent to lie abroad for the good of his country." A few days ago envoys from many countries met in Paris, and with much pomp and ceremony signed a solemn agreement to "outlaw war."

Barely dry was the ink on this Kellogg pact to outlaw war than two leading European civilized nations secretly subscribed to another pact of an entirely different order, virtually agreeing to fight side by side in the next war. This in face of the fact that "open covenants openly arrived at" was one of the objects supposed to have been gained for the future by the late World War.

In ordinary business life, what should we think of an individual who solemnly pledged himself not to do a certain thing and immediately thereafter prepared to do it? Would not merited contempt be his portion? Why not in politics? How much longer are we to wait for a new breed of statesmen the world over who will realize with President Lincoln that war unsettles rather than settles political problems, and that "when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions are again upon you"? Moreover, when will the world's militarists accept our soldier President's dictum, "There never was a time when, in my opinion, some way could not be found to prevent the drawing of the sword"?

The will of the peoples of the world today is for peace! There should be no great need for politicians to spend years and years bargaining and chaffering at Geneva and elsewhere about proportional disarmament. If you want to learn to sing, you must sing; if you really want to disarm, the only way is to disarm!

Politicians may acquire prestige and place by palaver; the peoples want deeds, not words! Peace by the only sane system—disarmament—is their program for today!

EDWARD BERWICK.
Pacific Grove, California, U. S. A.
October 18, 1928.

The car was crowded and the conductor was irritable.

"Where's the fare for the boy?" he snapped, as Mr. Cohen handed him one fare.

"De boy is only three years old," said Mr. Cohen, placidly.

"Three years!" sneered the conductor; "three years! Why, look at 'im. He's seven years old if he's a day."

Mr. Cohen leaned over and gazed earnestly at the boy's face. Then he turned to the conductor. "Can I help it if he worries?" he asked.

Charter Amendment No. 24 is such a vicious proposition that it must be defeated. Be sure to vote No on it.

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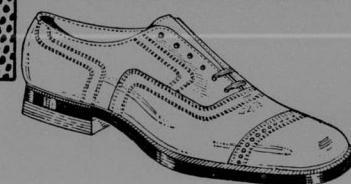
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Such quality at the price is unusual. Young men who would make a substantial saving will be astounded at the smart styles and exceptional quality in high-grade leathers, and workmanship, of these new

W. L. Douglas Shoes
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and judge by results alone.
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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions.....\$1.50 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, \$1.00 a year for each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents
Changes of address or additions to union's mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1928

Next Tuesday will be election day and every member of a union should be prepared to go to the polls and cast a vote in favor of the candidates and the measures that will be of benefit to the great mass of the people. There are so many propositions on the ballot that it will be very difficult for anyone to understand all of them, but the Labor Council has taken a position on many of them and has recommended either ayes or no vote. We published these recommendations in the last issue and doing so again now so that all may have an opportunity to take them to the polls with them and thus be in a position to vote quickly without fear of mistake. Cut the list out and take it to the polls with you.

The suppression of a Minneapolis newspaper by the injunction process is criticised by editors, but they make no objection to the Minnesota Legislature that gave this power to courts. Under that statute, passed two years ago, injunction judges can padlock a newspaper on the ground that it is "malicious, scandalous and defamatory." Public officials who were charged with being in league with gamblers had the newspaper suppressed under this act. The Minnesota law is along the same lines as the Sherman federal anti-trust law, approved July 2, 1890. That act declares illegal "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations." Section 4 empowers equity courts to "prevent and restrain violations of this act." Associate Justices Brandeis and Holmes of the United States Supreme Court had Section 4 in mind when they dissented from the majority decision in the Bedford cut stone case that union stone cutters restrain trade or commerce among the several states when they refuse to handle non-union stone. The two jurists declared: "If, on the undisputed facts of this case, refusal to work can be enjoined, Congress created by the Sherman Law and the Clayton Act an instrument for imposing restraints upon labor which reminds of involuntary servitude." The Federal Congress also legalized the injunction to punish crime when it empowered equity courts to enforce the Volstead Prohibition Act.

EMPLOYERS AID COMMUNISM

The National Association of Manufacturers has gone to the assistance of the Communists. Staunton B. Peck of the Link-Belt Company of Philadelphia, reporting for the "open shop" committee, asserted that, in the opinion of that committee, the American Federation of Labor is "a menace to American institutions." This report was submitted to the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Of course, from the hard-boiled point of view of anti-union employers who believe America is a place where workmen are to be ground to the limit, the American Federation of Labor is a considerable menace.

But more amazing than this pre-glacial pronouncement is the portion of the report which sets forth boldly and blatantly that, by an "exaggerated" attempt to show that the Communist outfit is a menace, labor's purpose is to "frighten Americans into accepting principles and purposes less radical in outward appearances but fundamentally quite as dangerous."

For sheer ignorance, stupidity and treacherous misrepresentation, this pronouncement takes all medals. But is it ignorance?

Can it be assumed that big business men do not know the difference between the autocracy, the brutal, unlimited tyranny of the Bolshevik dictatorship and the democracy of American trade unionism?

If it is ignorance, then it is ignorance so dense as to disqualify those who have that ignorance from any place of respect in determining the policies of either industrial or political America.

If it is, on the other hand, a cunning duplicity, a willful misrepresentation, then the offense is even more flagrant and the National Association of Manufacturers owes the nation a disavowal or a stoppage of operations. If it is duplicity, then this organization of employers ought to admit it, discipline the guilty committee, or forever shut up as an influence in American life.

Nothing quite so effective in the way of comfort to the red invaders has come along thus far. Well may the Communists, whose one aim is revolution, starting with destruction of the trade unions, crow over the converts they have made among the union-hating employers.

And it is well enough not to lose sight of the fact that the comfort the reds have thus far received among employers comes from those who will not employ members of unions, whose prejudice is most bitter and whose sense of proportion is thus dulled and jaundiced.

This anti-union report goes on to charge American labor with continuing its "attack upon the courts," because labor fights the injunction evil. These employers will not admit that labor is fighting a type of injunction never sanctioned by law, a clear arrogation of power by union-hating judges, an autocratic instrument which has grown out of stolen power, filched away from the people little by little until an intolerable judicial tyranny has grown up to choke constitutional and lawful liberties.

The National Association of Manufacturers has, in previous meetings, gone far in its miscalled open shop endeavors. It has shown plenty of bigotry, ignorance and cussedness in other days. It has fought for the establishment of industrial autocracy. It has fought to crush industrial freedom in the past. But it has never gone to more idiotic, biased and preposterous lengths than it has gone in receiving this committee report. When American employers have to stand beside the enemy reds in their effort to down American trade unionism, they are in a pretty position, indeed!

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Cuba wasn't hit by the hurricane. It didn't need to be. President Gerardo Machado has made wreck enough of that beautiful island. The people of the United States would never guess this if it were left to Mr. Machado to tell the story. News comes thick and fast from the Pearl of the Antilles just now. Mr. Machado tells the Spanish War Veterans, in convention in Havana, that it is time the United States renounced the Platt amendment, which gives this country the right to intervene in Cuba for the protection of life and liberty at any time, without consent of Mr. Machado, his satellites, or anyone else. That seems to be on Mr. Machado's nerves; it has been there for a long time. Mr. Machado is a dictator. How can anyone be a full-fledged, sure-enough dictator when some other power has the right to step in and cramp his style at any moment? Of course, Mr. Machado doesn't like the Platt amendment. No progressive American will seek to justify intervention, but be that as it may, Mr. Machado's objections are not based on any progressive sentiments or motives. He's got a vulnerable heel—that's his weakness!

Cuba is going through all of the woe and misery of hard times. Even a lot of the corporation buddies who used to flock around the Cuban tyrant have quit him cold. Things are in a bad way. The president makes a pretty speech now and then—including those for American consumption—but matters get no better. The leading opposition Congressman is in exile, another is in a hospital. Liberty is no more plentiful in Cuba than it was in the days when strikers were being shot by soldiers, while magnates were banqueted in the precincts of presidential bounty. Meanwhile Cuban newspapers have been printing a lurid story to the effect that the president has ordered that suit for libel against him be brought in the United States. That would, indeed, be good!

Cuba is an excellent example of what can happen when political and industrial exploitation join hands. Corporate greed has enforced low wages, while political greed has destroyed the right of the masses to join openly in effective protest. The poor have been whipsawed against each other. But the process of bleeding the Cuban people is near an end. The reason for this is that the Cuban masses have been about bled white. The magnificence of Havana becomes more and more a stage screen, a setting which conceals the misery in the background. The tourists will continue to see the luxury of the fine hotels, of the casino and of the race track, and they will continue to get good drinks at Sloppy Joe's clean bar, but in the background lurk the thousands who go hungry, who go dirty, who approach nearer and nearer to that abyss of poverty and despair that inevitably throws back its desperate belch of hot destruction before it finally gives up the ghost.

Good men remain in Cuba. Some remain who know the truth and who yet dare to proclaim the truth. But their numbers grow less. It will be well for Dictator Machado if he compels no more of these to flee the country. Their good sense will be sorely needed. The measures which they advocate will be sorely needed. Above all Cuba needs a restoration of the rights of men—the right to organize, the right to speak freely, to write freely and to assemble freely. Dictatorship hates these things, but by the same token their destruction in the end also destroys the power that took them away.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

From the Los Angeles Citizen it is learned that the Whittier News is now under the editorship of R. B. Kennedy, one of the proprietors. Mr. Kennedy is a former member of the Typographical Union. With another former member, Mr. H. C. Holdsworth, Mr. Kennedy is owner of the job establishment conducted in connection with the News.

Philip Johnson of the Recorder chapel has been visiting in Southern California.

The new officers of the International Typographical Union were installed at Indianapolis on Thursday, at which time a banquet was held in their honor. Many members from Chicago, New York and other cities of the East attended. Those taking office on Thursday were: Charles P. Howard (Chicago), president; Theodore Perry, Indianapolis, first vice-president; George Bentley (New York), second vice-president; Woodruff Randolph (Chicago), secretary-treasurer; Frank H. Cook, George H. Knell and William R. Lucas, Home trustees; Ira Gwynnup, Home agent; W. B. Lowe, delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress; Fred J. Robinson, auditor; Charles P. Howard, Frank Morrison, William R. Trotter, Frank X. Martel, William M. Reilly, William J. Robinson, delegates to the American Federation of Labor.

Recently No. 21 voted to discontinue reading the "We Don't Patronize" list and instead to give to the membership each month the name of some firm or firms whose attitude toward labor was fair and to recommend the name or names be borne in mind and their products called for when extending patronage. Typographical Topics believes this is one of the most sensible moves made in the last twenty years, for year after year labor has gone along, steadily advertising its enemies, or, speaking in the vernacular, "knocking." Printers recognize the value of advertising, and there are many who believe that if we are to advertise anyone by constantly keeping their names before our members, it should be our friends who are so advertised. Let us, for a time at least, try telling our members what they should buy rather than what they should not purchase. Let's make it profitable to be known as a friend of organized labor.

Brazil newspapers, when they get out an extra, first let the public know of the event by blowing a strident siren.

It is reported that W. J. Carson is at present reading proof on the New York Times, having gone to that city from Washington, D. C.

One of our commuting members conducts quite a chicken ranch at his home across the Bay and does quite an egg business. Recently he delivered three dozen eggs to the proprietor of a soft drink establishment near the shop where he works. Upon counting the contents of the carton the buyer discovered an extra egg and offered to return it.

"Oh, that's all right," replied our egg-raising member, "never mind one egg."

"Well, then, have a drink on me," the generous drink dispenser said.

"Fine," said the other, "I'll take a malted milk with egg."

AND TOM BLACK GOES BACK TO work MONDAY.

No one is useless in this world who lightens the burden of it for anyone else.

The secretary has received a supply of cards

issued by the Labor Council showing the attitude of that body toward the various amendments to be voted upon on Tuesday. These cards are available to members.

A walkout of printers employed by Rivington's Gazette in New York City in 1777 is believed to have been the first printers' strike.

Chronicle Chapel Notes.

"Oh, these women," perhaps was the thought that ran through Chairman Maxwell's mind the other night. Monday evening Maxwell stayed a little late attending to odd jobs incident to collecting dues on Tuesday. The Mrs. arrives and finds no Mr. Maxwell, and she decided to look around a bit. In the meantime Maxwell appears and finds the family Dodge waiting, but the doors locked; the wife having all the keys, meant that he would have to wait in the cold night air pending the arrival of friend wife. Remember, Claude, 9:45 o'clock means exactly that, not 10:15.

One of the patrons of the new "N" carline let out a yell last week because he was not mentioned as a cash customer of that line. We are very sorry, indeed, of the oversight, and humbly assure our esteemed friend that mistakes will happen. Mr. Ward wants it to be made public that it is cheaper to rid the "N" car than drive his famous Pontiac downtown. We will add, from what we have heard Andy say about driving the Pontiac, that he meant "safer." Anyway, Andy is a strong supporter of the "N" line.

A page in last week's rotogravure pictorial section of the Sunday Chronicle was devoted to photographs taken by various photographers of the city. One picture of interest to the boys of this chapel was a likeness of Mrs. W. C. Townsell and W. O. Townsell, and was captioned "Mother and Son." It was a very pleasing photograph and surely the caption was expressive of it.

The rain that fell on Monday brought out from the moth balls raincoats and other apparel for keeping dry. One gentleman of the chapel says he staked the moths to a real feed. When he put on his raincoat, there, between the shoulders, was a nice big hole where the moths had dined elegantly. Harold Hearn insists the next time he puts his raincoat away it will be heavily laden with moth balls.

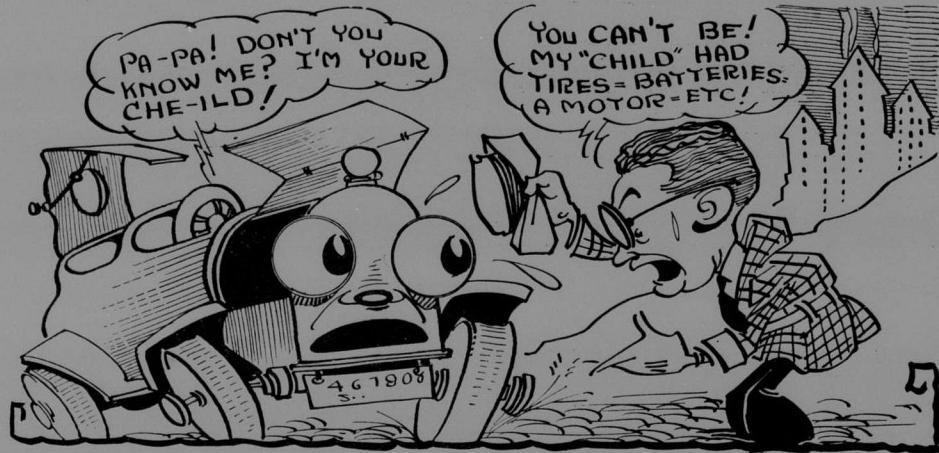
"Mickey" Donelin reports that his father, who underwent an operation for a serious eye ailment, is progressing very nicely. Both eyes were bandaged and the doctors said the bandages would have to stay on the eyes more than a week. Happily, on Monday they were removed from the eyes and Donelin, Sr., was able to be removed home.

Vote "YES" on 57

The Playground Bonds will secure safe, happy, neighborhood Playgrounds for every child.

Yes 57 Yes

**Tell your neighbors to vote YES
on 57 on November 6th**



News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Wasn't it Job they ask us to pity because he had so many boils? Which is most pitiable—boils or boiling over? Boils are pitiful; however, just hold on to your emotions, you ain't heard nothing to palliate the heart till you read of Bert Coleman's adventures. Job's doubtless was a most distressing case and perhaps the Community Chest should be notified, but we're about to demonstrate that nothing can be done for Mr. Coleman unless we get a plumber or steam fitter, and that right sudden, as his steam pressure still is rising and any minute he's liable to blow out a cylinder. After spending oodles of cash getting his automobile in running order, one night Bert gallantly offered to drive a bevy of beauties home from a card party. Youth and beauty were too much for old age—the bus quit. Ditto the flappers and, following vain attempts to propel the can by main force and awkwardness, Bert parked and did likewise. "Came the dawn" and a phone informing him his petrol consumer had disappeared.

Want to know how to "pin the bee" on? First, sidle up to a guy who looks like he'd been sober for a week; he's apt to have some dinero. Tell him you're going to work next Monday or Friday—never be too definite about time—be sure, though, to impress him with the fact of your coming labors; then gently throw out a feeler, you need a little jack to "get by on" till "pay day"—the arrival of which occasion you should shroud in becoming vagueness. Of course, a few deft touches of pathos can be thrown in for good measure, a hollow cough, etc., it all helps. This is the classic way; we've all heard it scores of times and therefore wouldn't expect Harvey Bell, a wise old chromo, to fall for it. Five silver bucks Harvey coughed up and heard them collide with others when his friend dropped 'em into a pocket. That clinky sound set Harvey wondering: Should he immediately start weeping for his lost five or wait till "pay day"?

Well, the wisest dopesters sometimes pull a boner, so why spear Carey Liggett with the frosty eye? Certainly his demeanor no longer is haughty from complacent confidence in his native ability to dope sports events. Just one false prophecy and Mr. Liggett's rep had gone where the woodbine twineth and the wicked cease from troubling. But, boy, it was one red hot tip, direct



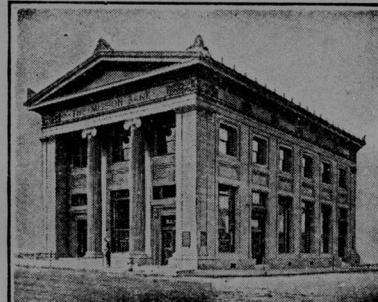
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from the horse, or was it the rider? Anyway, Liggett generously passed it along. That scoundrelly nag; danged if they didn't hold up the next race waiting for him to get off the track. Did he finish last! Yes, at last, as some of the boys say who soaked their overcoats to "get down" on such a sure thing. If the presidential candidate he is plugging for finishes as fast as the nag, Liggett's friends will be sending SOS's for barrels—the rest of their wardrobe will be in soak, too.

Friends in both the job and newspaper fields will be glad to hear that Max Wihr again is able to work. In August Max was the victim of an automobile accident and 'twas only by a narrow squeak his family was saved the expense of hiring an expert of the mortician profession. As it turned out he accumulated a healthy doctor bill and an opportunity of looking for another job.

"Dee-lighted" was what Teddy Roosevelt was wont to express emotion with, so there is well established precedent if Harry Fulton and Jay Palmer emit paens of 'em until the newness of their altered status wears off, the gentlemen now holding situations and are "as good as anybody, maybe a whole lot better."

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Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



Vic Cimino, galley boy, says he heard Hickman succumbed to throat trouble and wants to know if it's true.

Sing alacazam, gosh how he can take it on the lam since getting home from Juarez. Just what liquid do you have to buy to get as much pep as Mike Sherman exhibits? That live-wire apprentice claims he doesn't need skates—they're too slow for a youth who maneuvers like a ski jumper.

MAILER NOTES.
By Leroy C. Smith.

Though the law is mandatory on the part of the secretary-treasurer of that body to do so, monthly, no financial statement of Mailers' Trade District Union receipts and expenditures has been published in the Typographical Journal in over sixteen months. For this non-compliance of the law, and other reasons, this local voted to discontinue collection and payment of per capita to the Mailers' Trade District Union some eight months ago. Since that time this local has lost two members by death. Their mortuaries were promptly paid by the International Typographical Union. One of our members was granted the pension a few months ago, which is being promptly paid by the latter body. Therefore, why should mailers continue paying per capita to two Internationals when this local has shown that all rights, benefits and privileges are derived from the parent body alone—the International Typographical Union.

A prominent member of Chicago mailers writes the writer as follows: "Since our Progressive officials were installed in local offices we have taken in eleven new members. Our membership is now 369, with every member working, none lying around headquarters."

At the regular October meeting of Los Angeles Mailers' Union, so my informant there writes me, the vote on the proposition of that local discontinuing payment of per capita to the Mailers' Trade District Union was: For, 25; against, 31.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of October 26, 1928.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From Typographical Union No. 21, stating it had sent relief funds to their local union in West Palm Beach. From Bookbinders' Union, donating fifty dollars to the Textile Workers of New Bedford, Mass. Cigar Workers, stating it was sending money through its International for the benefit of the Textile workers of New Bedford. From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the record of Mrs. Florence Kahn. From the Campaign Committee of the Police Department, thanking Council for its endorsement of Charter Amendment No. 25. From Waiters' Union No. 30, with reference to Mr. Hoover's record. From Building Trades Council, stating that the Newberry Company had their building constructed by union labor and was entitled to the patronage of members of organized labor and their friends.

Requests Complied With—From the Local Joint Executive Board of the Culinary Workers, requesting that Compton's places be taken from the Unfair List.

Referred to Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention—Resolutions adopted by the Molders' Union in behalf of Brother Thomas Mooney, requesting an unconditional pardon.

Reports of Unions—Brewery Workers—Reported that previous to prohibition their International had 55,000 members; requested all unions to assist them to place on the statutes a right to have personal liberty restored. Waiters—Have endorsed Smith for President; are against Amendment No. 5. Molders—Are making progress in organizing in the Bay district. Carmen No. 518—New N line into Sunset district a huge success; will run every car through to the beach. Miscel-

laneous Employees—Are making progress. Electrical Workers No. 151—Reported that the Los Angeles Light & Power Company has increased wages of employees.

Charter Amendment No. 24 was discussed by many delegates and the consensus of opinion was to urge all friends to vote against said amendment.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved to place the Embassy Theatre on the Unfair List of the Council; motion carried. Moved to invite Dudley Field Malone to address the Council after election; motion carried.

Receipts—\$415.07. **Expenses**—\$190.07.

Council adjourned at 9:35 p.m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

"OLD-AGE" RULE PROTESTED.

Organized electrical workers of Portland, Ore., protest against the city's rule that no electrical worker over 35 years of age shall be employed by the city as a line man.

The electrical workers insist that efficiency is only possible through experience, and that men over 35 years are in their prime. The protestors are joined by the entire trade union movement, who show that the city would legalize a practice that is being criticized in private employment.

The rule is another illustration of how the present-day "efficiency" craze is encouraged by so-called experts.

Charter Amendment No. 24 is such a vicious proposition that it must be defeated. Be sure to vote No on it.

FOOD COSTS INCREASE.

Retail food prices in the United States were $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent higher on September 15th than on the corresponding date in August, reports the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Retail food prices increased by nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent since September 15, 1927.

Charter Amendment No. 24 is such a vicious proposition that it must be defeated. Be sure to vote No on it.

Quality First
UNITED STATES LAUNDRY
Telephone Market 1721
Finest Work on Shirts and Collars

JULIUS S. GODEAU, INC.

Independent of the Trust
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41 Van Ness Avenue
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OAKLAND Funeral Service That Saves and Serves STOCKTON

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE
Sutter 6654 GEO. W. CASWELL CO. 442 2nd St.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Chas. Correia & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Embassy Theatre
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

VOTE YES
on Charter Amendment

54

Give the City Attorney a salary equal to that paid in other large cities.
Effective January 1st, 1930

Endorsed by the Central Labor Council and
Building Trades Council

VOTE FOR TAX AMENDMENT No. 3.

By Will J. French.

The California State Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building Trades Council, as well as organized labor generally, have endorsed Amendment No. 3. This amendment has a distinct relation to the administration of labor laws and progressive legislation. The tax situation in California is not as stable as is desired by thoughtful citizens. Some months ago a Tax Commission was appointed by Governor C. C. Young. Expert help was obtained. The result was the preparation of Amendment No. 3, and next Tuesday the voters will be asked to decide the important issue.

There should be no doubt about the wisdom of an affirmative vote for No. 3. A majority expression in support of the measure will clear any doubt about the appropriations for necessary State functions. The trade union movement needs, and must have, financial support from the State treasury for the divisions of the Department of Industrial Relations. The safety of workers, provision for compensation, enforcement of wage claims, administration of the eight-hour and minimum wage laws for women and minors, sanitation and housing, and the operation of the State Employment Agencies, all come face to face with the financial problem. Hence labor has an especial concern in the fate of Amendment No. 3.

There are other excellent reasons why No. 3 should be adopted. Those who have made a close study of taxation believe no better plan could be presented to the people at this time. It is the outcome of careful thought from trained minds.

Opposition which has lately developed to the adoption of No. 3 is based on the argument that it paves the way for an individual income tax. Governor Young officially declares this fear is "absolutely groundless."

National banks should be taxed. No. 3 makes provision for such taxation. Its passage will include the collection of protested bank taxes for the past two years. There is due from these banks the large sum of \$22,000,000. The defeat of No. 3 would require that this amount be made up from other sources. There is no reason why the banks should escape their proportion of general taxation. Many of the banks have recognized this and are advocating the adoption of Amendment No. 3.

That the fairness of the purpose of Amendment No. 3 is conceded is shown by the list of official endorsements. Among these are the groups of organized labor mentioned, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the California Real Estate Association, the California League of Municipalities, the Civic League of Improvement Clubs, and many other organizations. Such unanimity is not found unless there is a need met in a way that will benefit the State.

The general taxpayer will not add one cent to his taxes by casting an affirmative vote. He will, by so voting, escape any danger of helping to make up the \$22,000,000 due from banks. He will conserve the surplus in the State treasury, and thus aid those activities of government which are always growing with the population. In addition, he will give approval to the central thought of paying attention in a constructive way to the question of taxation.

Vote for Amendment No. 3 next Tuesday and help your State to meet its financial needs without loss to individuals or injustice to groups.

Charter Amendment No. 24 is such a vicious proposition that it must be defeated. Be sure to vote No on it.

LABOR COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS.
State Propositions.

1. Reapportionment	NO
3. Taxation	YES
4. State Park Bonds.....	YES
6. Education	NO
9. Rights of Way.....	YES
10. Acquisition of Land.....	YES
12. Aid for Physically Handicapped.....	YES
15. Jurors' Fees	YES
17. Grade Separation Bonds.....	YES
18. Absent Voters	YES
19. Aid for Needy Blind.....	YES
20. Waiving Jury Trial.....	NO
21. Prohibiting Certain Acts.....	NO

Local Propositions.

22. Public Utilities Commission.....	NO
24. Street Railway Franchises.....	NO
25. Police Pensions	YES
26. Firemen's Pensions	YES
27. Supervisor's Salary	YES
29. Detective Sergeants	YES
34. Library Tax	YES
37. Retirement System	YES
39. Bonds for Employees	YES
41. Lieutenants Fire Department.....	YES
42. Corporals Police Department.....	YES
44. Pension Special Police.....	YES
46. Probation Department	YES
47. Pensions Hostlers Police Department.....	YES
48. Police Matrons	YES
49. Police Judge's Salary.....	YES
51. Parking Stations Under Parks.....	YES
52. Mayor's Contingent Fund.....	NO
53. Woman Police Judge.....	NO
54. City Attorney's Salary.....	YES
55. Sewer Bonds	YES
56. Health Bonds	YES
58. McLaren Park Bonds.....	YES
59. Aquatic Park Bonds.....	YES
60. Airport Bonds	YES
62. Broadway Tunnel Bonds.....	YES

Take this list with you to the polls.

◆◆◆ PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Unless Amendment No. 34 is passed by the people of San Francisco, the library will not be able to continue the progress that has meant so much to the citizens of our city.

"San Francisco Knows How!" In 1906 the San Francisco Public Library was almost entirely destroyed, but our loyal people, never daunted, set forth in re-establishing that institution that is rightly termed "the university of the people."

Over two and a half million books were circulated for home use during the past year, and as many more were used in the library. The cost of maintaining this service is lower than any city in the United States of the comparative size and population of San Francisco.

The time has come, however, when the library must expand. It must grow with the city, and it is in the power of the citizens of our city to make this growth possible.

The library is a democratic institution; the poor man is extended the same service as the man of wealth, the child and the adult receive the same courteous treatment, the educated and the uneducated have the same privileges open to them.

The Public Library has seldom asked for aid; let this petition not be in vain. Give the Library Amendment No. 34 a great majority vote, a vote of confidence, and you may rely in return on the same splendid service and generous help that the Library has ever given to its patrons.

Paddy was very seasick. His friend, hoping to divert his mind, invited him to come up on deck to see a ship pass.

"Don't bother me again," said the victim of mal-de-mer, "until you see a tree pass."—Montreal Family Herald.

COEFIELD, WHARTON ELECTED.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in its session just closed here, elected John Coefield and A. O. Wharton to fill vacancies created by the death of First Vice-President James Duncan and Treasurer Daniel J. Tobin, resigned. Mr. Coefield was elected seventh vice-president, while Mr. Wharton was elected eighth vice-president. Martin F. Ryan, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, now a member of the council, was elected treasurer.

Mr. Coefield is president of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, while Mr. Wharton is president of the International Association of Machinists.

The election was the last business transacted before adjournment.

Union Labor Life Ins. Co.
Washington, D. C.**E. R. SABLATSCHAN**
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